













## EVENING BULLETIN.

**THE GRAND AGRICULTURAL BANQUET.**—The annual banquet of the United States Agricultural Society took place at the Galt House on Saturday evening. It was a fitting finale to the ceremonies and proceedings of the exhibition. Over three hundred guests participated in the festivities, and with mirth, eloquence, and sentiment flowed freely in all directions until the midnight chimes admonished the revelers that Saturday night was ended. It was truly an elegant and recherche affair. The banquet in itself was sumptuously prepared by our host of the Galt House. The tables were decorated with carles and pyramids appropriately designed for the occasion, and were strewn with bouquets of fresh, bright flowers and loaded with choice fruits, confections, and a variety of good things of a more substantial nature. The Newport band discoursed most eloquent music during the banquet and between the toasts. Among the distinguished guests we noticed Gov. Morehead and ex-Govs. Wickliffe, Helm, and Powell, of Kentucky, His Honor Mayor Pilcher, Hon. W. L. Underwood, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, Hon. James Guthrie, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Henry Wager, of New York, Hon. Mr. Smith, of New Hampshire, Col. Robert Buchanan, U. S. A., Col. Lewis Sanders, of Kentucky, and a number of others whom we can't now enumerate.

With the foam of the sparkling, generous wine the wit and eloquence of the gentlemen present gushed forth and on every side brilliant scintillations of genius were gleaming. We cannot attempt to give an accurate report of all the eloquent and witty speeches that were made. We regret that there has not been time to procure copies of them to be written. Perhaps the two most prominent and gratifying features of the Banquet were the enlightened views of public economy and the passionate love of the Union expressed by the various speakers. Certainly these two features were most conspicuous and cheering. It is rare on any occasion, even in this critical period of the nation, when the public perils naturally draw out the highest faculties and the purest sentiments of the citizen, that such volumes of fine political philosophy, infused by such hearty and kindling patriotism, are displayed. Almost every speech, indeed, from the brief and felicitous one of President Wilder, which opened the Festival, down to the graceful and impassioned effusion of Col. Preston, which concluded it, was a luminous discourse on the true principle of national advancement, ending in an electrical outburst of devotion to the Union. Such unquestionably, in generous minds, must be the ending of all reflections on the real sources of national progress, as presented in our midst. In this country a just appreciation of the conditions of the highest public welfare and an enthusiastic love for the Union go together in the bosom of the citizen, just as sound reason and the love of life co-exist in the man. The one is the necessary consequence upon the other. Given high and wide-spread intelligence in the people, and the perfect security of the Union results with the certainty of fate. It is, therefore, with no ordinary satisfaction that we note the striking proof of such intelligence afforded by the Banquet of Saturday night. Its speeches, for this alone, were worthy to be printed on satin and gold. So long as the great interest of Agriculture is wedded to the Union by the force of such rational and elevated views the Union is indisputably safe.

At an early hour the President of the Society, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, rose and prefaced the regular toasts with the following eloquent and appropriate introduction:

**GENTLEMEN:** The moment has arrived when it is my duty as well as my high privilege to present you with the congratulations of the Association which I have the honor to represent on the happy consummation of our National Exhibition.

In behalf of the United States Agricultural Society and of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, I bid you welcome to the social and intellectual entertainment of the present hour. It affords me great pleasure to recognize in this assembly so many illustrious personages—gentlemen distinguished by official position, worthy deeds, and fair fame. While we regret the absence of many invited guests, we rejoice that we are honored with the company of the Governor and ex-Governors of this State, the officers and delegates of the kindred societies, and other friends of agriculture who have met to participate with us in the enjoyments of this occasion.

This is the Fifth Annual Exhibition of our association. Its object is to improve that great art which gives independence and strength to our nation, to create additional facilities for the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, and to promote a more extended intercourse throughout our happy land.

My heart is no stranger to that interest which has brought this immense concourse together—to the inspiration of that sentiment which I trust will ever animate the hearts of the American people—to those patriotic emotions which merge all sectional jealousies and party distinctions in a general desire for the public weal. (Applause.)

We come from different and distant portions of our country. I am from the home of the Puritans, but I am most happy to meet you here in this land of cavaliers and chivalry—and here upon the broad platform of good citizenship, to unite my influence with yours in furtherance of our common cause, and in cementing the bonds of union—to join hands with you, sir, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and through you with this assembly in exemplification of the glorious inscription on the seal of your State, "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." (Here President Wilder and Gov. Morehead shook hands amidst the shouts of the audience.)

One of the most hopeful and delightful features of these national jubilees, relates to the genial influences which they exert on all classes of society, associating them together with friendly greetings and making them one in interest and one in affection.

"The principle of association," said the Farmer of Marshfield [cheers], "the practice of bringing men together bent on the same general object, uniting their physical and intellectual efforts to that purpose, is a great improvement in our age. It is, therefore, essential to the best interests of our farmers that these associations should be established and universally attended." Equally harmonious with this expression was the sentiment of your immortal Clay, the farmer of Ashland [cheers]. "Give me," said he, "some object to transmit my name to posterity, emblematic of those great interests which I have sought to promote in the national councils: a plow, a loom, a shuttle, an anvil, or some article connected with agriculture, commerce, or manufactures."

Our present exhibition has been distinguished by ample preparations and by great perfection. Some of the departments have possessed unsurpassed excellence. But, after such a display of the beneficial results of agriculture, you need no further testimony in its favor from me. For the success which has attended it we are greatly indebted to the officers and members of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association for the use of their beautiful and commodious grounds, and to the local officers, committees, and marshals for the important aid which they have rendered.

Our thanks are also due the Judges for the satisfactory manner with which they have discharged their delicate trust—to the Butchers Association for their splendid parade at the opening ceremonies—to the press for their indefatigable labors and able reports, and especially to the good people of Louisville for their personal urbanity and generous hos-

pitality. (Applause.)

But Gentlemen, I must not stand longer between you and the eloquent orators who are to address you. My purpose was only to remind you of the importance of our cause and to welcome you to this festive board. And who does not feel an interest in this occasion, and look forward with bright anticipations to the glorious future of our country? Who can estimate the millions of her population or the amount of her agricultural products when our railroads, now laid half-way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall have reached those golden shores—when science shall have improved to its utmost extent the implements of husbandry and the arts of cultivation, and when the progress of civilization shall have filled our valleys and crowned our hills-tops with all that can minister to the advancement of our intelligent, industrious, and virtuous people! (Prolonged applause.)

When the cheering had subsided, Col. Wilder announced the first toast:

### REGULAR TOASTS.

**Kentucky.**—The battle-field of pioneer civilization in the West contests with her sister States for the palm of excellence in agriculture. A bloodless strife, but more momentous than many wars.

Gov. Morehead was called on and responded to this toast as follows:

I am well aware, Mr. President, that the call which has just been made upon me to respond to the sentiment which has been announced proceeded more from the position I occupy than any qualifications I possessed to discharge the duty imposed upon me. I am rejoiced, however, that I am permitted to express the high gratification which is felt by the people of Kentucky in the assemblage of the large and highly respectable body of practical agriculturists at this great national exhibition. I know that I speak the sentiment of the public heart when I say that their presence has been most welcome. If unused to the forms and ceremonies which are but the outward manifestations of this welcome, it has not been the less warm-hearted, sincere, and cordial.

You have been pleased to speak of our State as contending for the palm of excellence in agriculture. I need scarcely say that it is a trait in the character of every Kentuckian to be proud of his State, and in the fulness of the heart I confess that we are sometimes prone to indulge in conceit, which might by some be considered as extravagant if not boastful. But when we gaze upon the luxuriant beauty of our land—its exuberant fertility—its high cultivation—its comfortable dwellings and its woodlands carpeted with velvet of living green, may we not be allowed to indulge in a honest pride in the feeling that this is our own, our beloved and cherished State? It is true that she was the battle-field of pioneer civilization in the West. But a little more than a half century ago it was a comparative wilderness. Legendary tales of Indian massacre and a marauding savage warfare are familiar to us all. Human industry and enterprise and heroism have never achieved a prouder triumph than that which has given the privilege of assembling around this festive board to celebrate the close of this national exhibition in our midst. Our fathers not only subdued the wilderness, but a vindictive and subtle savage foe, and we are now surrounded by blessings which, like the air we breathe, we scarcely take heed of. The elements of wealth and enduring prosperity are scattered in profusion around us, and the basis and substratum of all is agriculture. It is the greatest department of human employment. It is the most independent and noble employment of man. But, independent as it undoubtedly is, as to all the means of necessary subsistence, it should not be forgotten that there is a mutual dependence of almost every conceivable form of human industry. All the sister arts, including agriculture, import vitality and vigor to each other. They all must unite to attain the highest degree of perfection. I need scarcely advert to the vast improvement in all kinds of agricultural implements, the knowledge of which is spread by this annual exhibition to show the dependence of agriculture upon the mechanic arts. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are all dependent on each other and constitute the golden circle of human industry. Providence has ordained not only that there should be individual dependence, but that nations should in a greater or less degree be dependent on each other. The different climates of the earth, with all their vast varieties of soils and capabilities, clearly enough indicate that the inhabitants of each are to labor for each other, and that the surplus of each ought to be distributed by a liberal and enlightened commerce.

The cotton planter of the United States feels as much interest in a good or bad harvest in England as the English farmer himself, and on the other hand England is quite as sensitive as to the prospects of a cotton crop in this country.

In our own country we have almost every variety of climate and soil. A provision of the Constitution, the commerce between the thirty-one States of which this great nation is composed must forever remain free and unfettered, subject alone to be regulated by the general government. The different States constitute part and parcel of one common government. They are not barricaded by customs, houses, with bayonets bristling around the boundaries of each, but the citizen of each State is entitled to all the privileges of a citizen of every other. Each State is interested directly or indirectly in the wealth and prosperity of every other. How far the manufacturing and grain-growing stock producing States have been directly benefited by extending the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and rice may be seen by advertising to a single fact. Cotton and tobacco constitute the great bulk of our agricultural exports. Taking the census of 1850 and the United States immediately after, it appears that the value of the cotton crop amounted to \$128,000,000 in round numbers, of which we exported \$109,500,000, and that the tobacco crop amounted, in round numbers, to \$20,000,000, of which we exported \$11,250,000, while all other agricultural products amounted to \$1,531,000,000 and a fraction, of which we exported \$53,809,126, less than one-fortieth part. Of the cotton exported it is not practicable to ascertain with precision the portion which should be credited to the country lying north of the cotton line. The mules and horses, the pork and bacon, coarse cottons, flannels, and jeans, bagging and rope, farming implements, boots, shoes, hats, guns and all other machinery constitute no small portion of this large export. The interest of one section is sustained by the industry of another, and they act as reciprocal elements of expansion. If the industry of one section is paralyzed, the shock is felt by every other. I rejoice that there is this reciprocal dependence of one section upon another. There is no ground for jealousy or strife where this is understood and properly appreciated. While we remember that we are one people, one country, and one General Government, bound together in one common bond of union, we ought to feel that there is no real diversity of interest between different sections.

You have spoken, Mr. President, of the motto engraved on our coat of arms—"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." Let me tell you, sir, that it is still more indelibly engraved on the heart of every Kentuckian. We do not allow ourselves to argue upon this subject. We never yet realized the possibility of dividing. Devotion to the Union is not the result of reason alone, but with us it is a holy sentiment of the heart. I have an abiding conviction that God will preserve us for a nobler end than this. But if he should punish us by the infliction of such a calamity, the work would be done in a paroxysm of frenzy when reason was delirious and madness ruled the hour. May God avert from us the desolation and ruin which such an event would scatter over a smiling land. May the time never arrive when the motto—"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL," shall grow dim in our hearts.

Ex-Governors Wickliffe and Helm also made brief responses.

**The great Valley of the West.**—The granary of Uncle Sam's farm, of whose inexhaustible supply all partake and leave enough for nations who (need) need. The sovereignties comprised within its limits may truly be said to be the flour of the family, the representatives of which we hope to see rise on this occasion.

Responded to by J. D. Barrett, Esq., of the St. Louis Agricultural Society.

**Our Republican Institutions.**—Under the operation of which the ruler of to-day may become the citizen of to-morrow, lending his aid in conferring dignities lately held by himself. May those institutions be kept sacred in their sublime simplicity, the cherished good of every patriotic heart.

Responded to by Hon. James Guthrie.

**Indiana.**—The bountiful fruitage of good seed cast upon good soil, yielding a many fold crop of virtues. We greet her at this festive board, rejoicing in the prosperity and welfare of her sons.

Responded to by Judge Huntington, of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

**The Army of the United States.**—Its valor has been proved on every battle-field where it has been tested. Its prowess is acknowledged at home and abroad. American agriculture will ever honor the protectors of American soil.

In response to the toast in honor of the army, Col. Buchanan, the senior officer of the service present, made a brief, neat, and pertinent speech. He concluded by giving the following most admirable toast:

**The Farm.**—The only bank which by being frequently broken yields still more profitable returns. Other stocks may fall, but plow-shares are always at par.

**The Empire State.**—Though no more the "far West" owing to the stride of progress she still bases her claim to sovereignty upon impregnable grounds—the strength, virtue, intelligence, industry, and wealth, which ever command the scepter of influence.

Hon. Henry Wager, of Oneida county, New York, Vice President of the United States Agricultural Association, was called upon to make response, but owing to his absence from the hall Mr. Thomas L. Davis, of Syracuse, was called out. Mr. Davis answered substantially as follows:

I am not insensible, Mr. President and gentlemen, to the high honor paid to the State of my residence by the sentiment proposed, but I deeply regret that some more worthy among her sons should not be here to utter a response appropriate to the occasion.

In some respects New York is justly entitled to the appellation of the Empire State in the great confederacy of nations, for by the facilities which nature has bestowed and by those which art has achieved, her commerce has active and intimate relations with every State of the Union. Her metropolis is not here alone, for it is the metropolis of the nation.

Physically, the relations of New York with all the States are more intimate than those of any other. From her bosom flow out the streams which reach the ocean at the extremities of an empire. On the East the Hudson, bearing to her capital the commerce of the West, on the North her lakes and rivers, which find their outlet in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence; on the South the Delaware and the Susquehanna, uniting her with Delaware Bay and the Chesapeake; and on the West the Alleghany, connecting her with the valley of the Mississippi. To add to these natural avenues of commerce, she took the lead in works of internal improvement, and constructed from the lakes to the Hudson her great canals, uniting with them others to connect her Northern and Southern waters. Early in the advocacy of these improvements, you may now find about one-sixth of all the railways in the country traced upon the bosom of the Empire State.

Watchful and active in the development of her physical resources, she has been prominent in the cause of popular education, believing that intelligence and virtue are essential to prosperity and real greatness.

And I may say, sir, that the children of New York have been educated in the love of that Liberty which the Constitution secures to every citizen through the length and breadth of the Union. New York desires to derogate nothing from her sister States, and she unites most cordially in the commendations which have this evening been offered to their patriotism, but let me say to the chivalrous sons of Kentucky, ready as they have ever been to defend the honor or maintain the interests of our country, whether on the plains or on the field of Mexico, the sons of New York, whenever and wherever the integrity of the Union shall be assailed, will be found with them fighting on, shoulder to shoulder, against all enemies, beneath the banner of the eagle and the stars.

Sir, the State of New York turns with peculiar interest to the State of Kentucky. She claims an interest in her soil, for Ashland and the grave of the gallant Clay are there—his tomb and his name, not the property of Kentucky alone, but of New York and the nation. Whenever, sir, we may desire to present to our minds a perfect embodiment of genuine patriotism, let us recall Ashland and its dead, for we know that in that tomb was enshrined a pure, unswerving lover of his country. Indeed, the patriotism of Henry Clay was so elevating, that from the high position to which it raised him, sectional lines and State limits became invisible, and so he saw outspread beneath him, stretching with unmeasured zone from ocean to ocean, ONE GREAT, GLORIOUS, UNDIVIDED COUNTRY.

Sir, in thus alluding to Kentucky, let me say that New York doubts not the fidelity of other States to the country and the Constitution. She knows their gallantry, and she will trust their devotion. For her, before I resume my seat, I offer the following sentiment—

All the States of the Union, and the union of all the States.

**Maryland.**—The first State in which the "American Farmer" was heard through the press. Her voice still sounds clear and harmonious amidst the gallant band of advocates by which she is now surrounded.

Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, responded as follows:

**Mr. President and Gentlemen:**

It is a common saying that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. In this respect at least you seem to have reversed the accustomed order of nature, for this is the third time that our end of the table has received the shock. The Hon. ex-Secretary of the Treasury on my left was the first victim; Judge Huntington, of Indiana, on my right was the second. They, sir, seem thus far to have escaped with whole heads, and I am therefore encouraged to hope that I may be equally fortunate.

In behalf of the farmers of Maryland and of their time-honored organ I thank you, sir, for the compliment to their intelligence conveyed by the toast which has just been read. It is true that they were the first to rise above the prejudices which ignorance always engenders and to say to the farmers of America, we want more light to guide us in the practice of our profession. Sir, the press is the most potent of all human engines, and nobly has it exerted its influence in the cause of agriculture.

But let us not forget that it is only the medium through which this great effect has been produced. The cause lies still deeper and is to be found in that most powerful of all influences, Science. This is the chain whose touch excels in potency that of the famed Mithras or the alchemy of the Philosopher's Stone; one which in ancient times would have been worshipped as a Deity, and in modern times demands our highest respect.

We have listened, sir, to many stirring and patriotic addresses, but it was gratifying to observe that the one which received the greatest favor was the eloquent appeal made by the President of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mr. Mallory, for governmental aid to the cause of Agriculture. This, sir, is a most important subject and I desire to make a single suggestion in regard to it. I have no wish to interfere with any of the various schemes which have been recommended for carrying out this object, whether by Agricultural schools, model farms, the establishment of an Agricultural Department or the endowment of the U. S. Agricultural Society.

I bid them all God speed. But I confess, sir, that I see many reasons for believing that a great national scientific institution on the plan of West Point and the Naval Academy, which would send forth annually an army of laborers to cultivate the wide field of national domain and scatter broadcast the seeds of knowledge with which they would be so bountifully provided would be productive of even greater benefit, and would perhaps be the readiest means of obtaining the others.

"The Constitution requires the Government to provide for both the common defense and the general welfare. The first duty has been most effectually performed."

I would like to see the second accomplished with equal efficiency. Let us unite in its support the three great interests, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, and with their combined effort the object will be speedily effected.

No nation has been so much benefited by science as ours, and what return have we made for it. As an American I am ashamed to confess that we are

indebted for the temples that have been reared in her honor to the charity of a foreigner and the munificence of our private citizens. It is true that this reproach had been wiped away, and I trust that it will be done promptly and efficiently.

I will not trespass further on your patience by elaborating this idea, or by discussing the many interesting themes suggested by the occasion which has called us together. The minutes are fleeting rapidly, and the hour is at hand when we are compelled to separate, and from occupations so agreeable as that in which we are now engaged.

Were it not for this I should crave your indulgence whilst I made a few brief allusions to the results of the great National Agricultural Fair of England, the accounts of which have just reached us, and which form an interesting subject for comparison with those of our own youthful Society. But a becoming regard for those who are to follow admonishes me to forbear.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention you have so kindly extended to me, and beg leave to offer as a sentiment,

**Science.**—The only key which can unlock the great store-house of the Universe.

**The Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**—prosperity to her association; long life, health, and happiness to its members.

Responded to by Gibson Mallory, President of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

**The City of Louisville.**—The fertility of her soil and the wealth of her citizens are only equalled by the urbanity, intelligence, and patriotism of her citizens.

Responded to by Mayor Pilcher.

**South Carolina.**—Her influence upon the looms of England are far more powerful than that of their own government.

Mr. Ben. Allston, of South Carolina, responded as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is with proud yet humble feelings that I rise before this assemblage of gentlemen to reply to the toast which has just been offered in favor of my native State.

Allusion has been made to the influence which South Carolina exercises upon the looms of England. Whatever influence South Carolina thus exerts in connection with her sister States is due in great part to the mechanical and agricultural improvements which she enjoys, and, in proportion as the implements of agriculture and manufacture are improved and perfected, so will that power be more felt and more appreciated.

The United States Agricultural Society is an assemblage of highly intelligent and public-spirited gentlemen, associated together for the better encouragement of art, the perfection of science, and the lessening of labor, and it is to them and their efforts that we must look, in a great measure, for the best and most improved implements and agricultural knowledge.

I therefore, gentlemen, offer as a sentiment:

**The United States Agricultural Society.**—May its arms so extend over the length and breadth of the land and its influence be so powerful and extensive that its future, poverty may look back and date from its formation as an epoch in the history of the nation.

**New Hampshire.**—May the Union of the States be as lasting as her Granite hills.

Hon. Mr. Smith, of Manchester, New Hampshire, responded:

I regret that some one from New Hampshire is not here able to speak for that State appropriately on this interesting and important occasion. I came down here from the hills of the Granite State to see and hear the people of Kentucky, and I have been most highly gratified by my visit. I have heard of Kentucky hospitality, now I know it. Since I first set my foot on Kentucky soil your houses and all their comforts and luxuries have been mine. For the many courtesies and attentions bestowed on my State during my short visit here I would present my profound acknowledgments. There are peculiar reasons why the most intimate relations should exist between New Hampshire and Kentucky. The Agricultural productions of New Hampshire cost us double the labor the same quantity costs you, but we can manufacture your clothes, implements, and all articles of machinery as cheap or cheaper than you can. I see upon your streets, in your shops, and on your railroads articles of New Hampshire manufacture. Go with me to my home and you will see in almost every family the products of Kentucky. This is what we desire, to clothe you and have you feed us. Thus we shall help each other and grow rich together. Something has been said here about disunion. Why, if everybody in New Hampshire preaches disunion we kick him out at once: we won't have him among us. I hope it is so here. We want to visit each other often and know each other better. Come up to our hills and spend your summer, we will return the visit in winter, and thereby be made better citizens and neighbors.

I give you, Mr. President—

**"Old Kentucky."**—Justly celebrated for her productive soil, her gallant men, and her beautiful women.

**Joze.**—A young sister in the family of the Union, already she presses on into the front rank of the Union.

Responded to by Gen. Wilson, of Iowa.

**Our neighbors, the Canadas.**—We extend to them the right hand of friendship, and wish them prosperity and political happiness.

Responded to by Mr. Askew, of Canada.

**The Press.**—An engine of infinite power in a Republic; may its powers ever be exerted in the cause of truth and virtue.

Responded to by W. W. Fosdick, Esq.

**Secretary Poore.**—The only American Barronet.

In response to this toast, Major Ben Perley Poore said:

I can but feel some diffidence in rising, Mr. Vice President and gentlemen, knowing as I do, and as you do, that my only claim to your favor is the simple fact that I am a practical farmer, who once carried my own fruit to market, taking greater "wheeling" than is laid down in the statistics of the gallant officer who has addressed you. Indeed, sir, I would not venture to say a word, after the eloquent remarks with which we have been favored, did I not desire to express my gratitude for the kindness with which I have been received and the hospitality with which I have been entertained since I came here to discharge my duties in my Poore way. Although I came from a State which has not a very good odor in some sections, I was cordially greeted, and it gives me pride to say here to those who have spoken for other Commonwealths that they need give themselves no apprehensions as to the nationality of the old Bay State. So long as the sun lights up in the morning the tomb of Daniel Webster on our rock-bound coast—and shines in noontide glory upon the fields of Lexington and Concord—and lingers at nightfall on the granite shaft of Bunker Hill, so long will Massachusetts be found true to the Union! And, sir, it was especially grateful to me, a son and a citizen of old Massachusetts, to be so hospitably welcomed in old Kentucky. Everywhere, sir, have I been greeted by gentlemen, with "their hearts in their right hands—their right hands in mine," and must I say it, with bottles of unequalled "Old Bourbon" in their left hands.

"Long, long be my heart with rich memories filled, Like a vale in which roses have once been distilled. You may break—your way may run the vases if you will. But the scent of that Bourbon will linger there still."

I cannot, sir, better express my sentiments on this hospitality, or show my appreciation of the "thorough-bred" loveliness which I have met hereabouts, than in a sentiment, for which I am somewhat indebted to a book placed on my table in this hotel by the good offices of a society in your midst. I will give you

**The four daughters and the unbounded hospitality of old Kentucky.**—I had heard much of the one and of the other in my own New England home, but can now say, in the words of the Queen of Sheba when she came to visit Solomon at Jerusalem, "Howbeit, I believed not the words, until I came, and mine eyes had seen it—and behold, the half was not told me."

**Women.**—The farmer's heart knows how to love her—his hand to defend her—but his tongue knows not how well enough to speak her praise. Hers are the only hands the farmer will ever consent shall encompass his country.

Responded to by Col. Preston.

It was exceedingly fitting that a gentleman of the

noble bearing and true chivalry of Col. Wm. Preston should be called upon to respond to the sentiment relative to women. He spoke eloquently and forcibly, and, notwithstanding the late hour at which he spoke, he was listened to with the utmost attention, the cadences of his musical voice falling sweetly on the multitude of hearers.

**MASONIC FAIR.**—The Fair of the Masonic Fraternity will be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. The proceeds will be paid over to the Charitable Fund of the Institution. Winter will soon be here, when the calls for charity to the city greatly increase. The Fraternity, embarrassed in completing their new Temple, will not be able to respond in the liberal manner they would wish, unless assisted by the benevolent portion of the public. Many new attractions will be added each evening. The ball will open at 9½ o'clock.

The following ladies have charge of the different tables:

Abraham Lodge No. 8—Mrs. Merker and Mrs. G. Gates.

Clarke Lodge No. 51—Miss V. Williams.

Mount Moriah Lodge No. 106—Mrs. Briggs.

Antiquity Lodge No. 113—Mrs. Thos. Griffith.

Mount Zion Lodge No. 147—Mrs. Berteke.

Louisville R. A. Chapter No. 5—Mrs. Herndon.

Louisville Encampment No. 1—Mrs. B. J. Dudley and Mrs. Jas. B. Slaughter.

Louisville Council R. and S. Masons No. 4—Mrs. Hillman and Mrs. H. Lewis.

Compass Lodge No. 233—Mrs. Hooper and Miss M. Hutcheson.

Willis Stewart Lodge No. 224—Mrs. G. Thomas and Mrs. Kieck.

St. George Lodge No. 239—Mrs. W. H. Warner and Mrs. E. Nicholas.

Excelsior Lodge No. 258—Mrs. Hendlen and Mrs. J. R. Esterle.

Robinson Lodge No. 266—Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Clarke.

Preston Lodge No. 281—Mrs. Douglas.

**MAP OF CAVE HILL CEMETERY.**—We have received a copy of this beautiful map, just published by Mr. Benjamin Grove, a surveyor and draughtsman of our city. We understand that Mr. Grove has been engaged a great portion of the last two years in doing the necessary surveying and completing the maps and drawings connected with this work; and the highly finished map now offered to the public presents undeniable evidence of no inconsiderable amount of time, labor, and expense having been bestowed on its production.

The map, which has been drawn on stone at the lithographic establishment corner of Third and Market streets, in this city, exhibits a complete design of the grounds, and embraces many topographical improvements not yet executed, but which we trust will soon be in progress and matured within a reasonable time. It is embellished with several large tinted views; and the whole is surrounded with a rich border, boldly designed, containing views, drawn from nature, of nearly all the principal private vaults and monuments.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our citizens to this interesting publication, as we feel assured that such lot owners as have not already subscribed to it, as well as many of our permanent citizens who are not lot owners, will not hesitate, when they see the work, to extend to Mr. Grove the liberal patronage which his enterprise so justly deserves.

**GOING WEST.**—We regret to learn that Louisville will soon lose a valuable and worthy citizen. Mr. W. R. Parmele, who has for some years been conducting an extensive bakery, is about establishing himself in the same business at St. Joseph, Mo. We take pleasure in saying, and we do it from personal knowledge of him, that he is a gentleman of strict integrity, business qualifications, and fine and social qualities. Mr. Parmele's business here has been mostly with steamboats, with which he enjoys a great popularity as he does with our citizens. We have no doubt that he will gain the same in his new home.

The railroad trains and the steamboats, which left Saturday and yesterday, were crowded with visitors to the fair, bound homeward.

**M. B. SWAIN,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
NO. 450 JEFFERSON STREET,  
(Opposite Owen's Hotel),  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**French China Dinner and Tea Sets.**  
Fancy decorated, gilt, and plain white, of the latest styles and patterns, just opened and on sale at very low prices by  
A. JAEGER & CO.,  
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth St., Mozart Hall.

**Silver-plated Castors and Ivory Cutlery.**  
Double Silver-plated Castors, new styles, and oval handled Ivory Knives, Silver-plated Forks, Carvers, and Sticks just arrived and for sale very low by  
A. JAEGER & CO.,  
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth St., Mozart Hall.

**Bohemian Cut and Pressed Glassware.**  
A fine assortment of Tumblers, Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Cherries, Noddies, Champagne, Sals, and Fingers—Bottle just opened and for sale very low by  
A. JAEGER & CO.,  
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth St., Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson.

**Another Large Arrival for Fall of 1857**  
By C. DUVALL & CO., Main street,  
IN THE  
BEST ORDER OF FINE FANCY AND STAPLE  
**DRY GOODS.**

Including Royal Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, 2-ply, and all other grades of Carpeting, with full stock of  
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We are importing to this market the largest, most varied, and best assortment of goods ever brought to Louisville, and invite the attention of all purchasers, confident we can offer unusual inducements in the style, quality, and price of our stock, which we offer at one price only.

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**FIRST ARRIVAL**  
MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street,

HAVE just opened a full assortment of the following desirable articles:  
English and French Chintzes;  
Super Kid Gloves, all colors;  
A complete assortment of Striped;  
A full line of Irish Linens;  
Musketo Vests and Pants;  
Embroidered of every kind;  
Jacket and Swiss Sets, new styles;  
Do do do, Collars, do;  
Linen and Belting;  
Heavy and fine brown and bleached Drilling;  
Plain Kid Socks;  
Cape Collar and Sleeves;  
Hemstitched and Bordered Handkerchiefs;  
Shirt Bosoms and Neckties;  
New Hood Skirts and Skirts;  
Silk Mitts, long and short;  
Plain De Laines and Traveling Goods;  
White Brilli